

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

203. Proposed by S. A. COREY, Hiteman, Iowa.

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin mx}{x} dx, m = \text{integer.}$$

204. Proposed by M. E. GRABER, A. M., Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio.

Required the variation of $\int V dx$ where V is a function of x, y, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ and v where $v = \int V' dx$ and V' is also a function of x, y, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

205. Proposed by Z. T. JACKSON, St. Louis, Mo.

Evaluate
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \log \sin x \, dx$$
.

206. Proposed by DR. O. E. GLENN, Drury College.

Evaluate
$$\int_0^1 (1-z^n)^m \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \log(1-z^n x^n) dz$$
, assuming $-1 < x^n < +1$.

DIOPHANTINE ANALYSIS.

128. Proposed by F. P. MATZ, Ph. D., Sc. D., Reading, Pa.

Required the highest powers of 2, 3, 5, 7, contained in (1000)!

129. Proposed by SYLVESTER ROBINS.

How many perfect squares containing 2^n figures each can be found, the parts of which standing on the right hand side thereof, represented by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc., digits, are also perfect squares. 24591681 is one such number. [From The Mathematical Visitor].

GEOMETRY.

263. Proposed by FREDERICK R. HONEY, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Construct a sphere whose surface shall intersect the surface of any four given spheres in great circles.

264. Proposed by B. F. FINKEL, A. M., Drury College, Springfield, Mo.

Let l and m be two straight lines intersecting in A. With A as center and any radius r describe a circle intersecting l and m in E, M and G, Q, respectively, and the bisector of the opposite angles formed by l and m in F and K. With I, the middle point of EA, as center, and radius, r, describe an arc intersecting the bisector of the opposite angles formed by l and m in O. With O as center, and radius OA + r describe circle FHCDBJF, F and D the points of intersection of this circle with the bisector of opposite angle; H, B the intersections on l, and J, C on m. What is the ratio of are HFJ to are BD?